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be retained, probably should be approximately one hundred feet. Below this level at Moscow, Carnestown, Foster and elsewhere, rocks appear which contain *Callopora multitubulata*, a characteristic Lexington fossil, identified by Bassler.

With the modifications suggested in the preceding lines, the Ordovician sections in Ohio and Indiana, and in the adjacent parts of Kentucky, may be classified as on p. 151.

AUG. F. FOERSTE.

DAYTON, OHIO.

*RECENT WORK OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.*

THE recent work of the Wisconsin Archeological Society shows that it is steadily increasing in strength. It has succeeded in having passed by the state legislature bill No. 195 A, which was introduced early in February of this year and approved June 10.

The passage of this bill is notable, since it is the first archeological measure of the state government, being the only one to receive the unanimous support of the legislature. Many such bills have been introduced during the past twenty-five years, but most of them never left the committee in which they were introduced. Every member of the society has given this legislation his hearty support. The officers profited by the fate of the several archeological bills introduced in the legislature of their sister state, Michigan, and sought advice from those interested in archeological work in that state. Profiting from the plans for work in Michigan, they have not only developed the plans, but have actually put many of them in force. They have also adopted some entirely new methods of securing information and of popularizing and disseminating it.

The officers of the society are confident that the bill is only a beginning with the popular government. By this state aid their work will be facilitated, for under the provisions of the bill all the bulletins of the society will be printed by the state. Its results, being thus brought before the citizens, will no doubt prove the right of the society to further aid from the state in the near future.

The bill, which is an amendment to section 341, of the statutes of 1898, provides that "There shall be printed by the state printer bimonthly, in pamphlet form, 1,500 copies of the transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, on good quality book paper, uniform in style with the volumes heretofore published by said society, including necessary illustrations, not to exceed 25 pages for each copy. . . . This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication." One hundred and thirty-three free copies of each issue are to be presented to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission for distribution among its traveling libraries.

One of the first publications to be printed under the provisions of the state printing grant will be a monograph on 'The Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin,' by the president of the society, Mr. George A. West. Mr. West has devoted time and money for years in securing the material upon which this monograph is based.

The society also contemplates the publication of catalogues of all the archeological specimens found in Wisconsin, including especially those now kept in institutions outside the state, in order that students of the archeology of Wisconsin may know what material is available and where it is.

The standing committee on landmarks of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs is cooperating with the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Miss Julia A. Lapham, daughter of the late Dr. Lapham, one of the greatest authorities on the archeology of Wisconsin, is chairman of this committee, which has sent circulars to the Women's Clubs of the state. These circulars ask for a report on the work done by each club in response to a general order urging the study of local history and archeology and that local action be taken to preserve ancient landmarks, including Indian mounds, and also that a Landmarks Day be arranged in each year's program. Records are sought of Indian trails, old military and territorial roads, trading posts, first buildings and their purposes, portages, ferries, ancient village sites, mounds; ancient 'garden-beds'

and corn hills, traces of all of which are rapidly being destroyed. A plea is made that these at least be recorded and when possible photographed, marked and preserved. Every club is urged to investigate the meaning of the names of the cities, towns, counties and other places with any traditions regarding them.

Copies of all records prepared in response to these pleas, and all photographs, are requested to be sent in to the committee to be filed in the central office or bureau of records of the society.

The members of the society and its friends in Wisconsin having been relieved of the financial burden of the publication of the archeological bulletin, and having sufficiently supplemented the fund thus saved, are now able to provide funds to employ a manager for the work of the society throughout the state. This has made it possible for Mr. Charles E. Brown to resign from the staff of the Milwaukee Public Museum and to assume full direction of the central office of records and all field work in the state. He is at present systematizing and extending the work, much of his time being devoted to interesting local business men and to securing funds and memberships, as well as to the direction of exploration and the preservation of notes, photographs, maps and specimens.

Mr. Brown served the museum for seven years, and is specially fitted by his training and his careful disposition for the task of directing the work of the local society. He edited the four volumes of the bulletin which appeared before state aid was secured, is a founder of the American Anthropological Association and author of many papers on the archeology of Wisconsin.

The society has been incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin and numbers among its members hundreds of workers, some of them in each part of the state. It has already been able to preserve mounds at Waukesha, West Allis and other places and the archeological survey of the state has been completed in several counties. Public meetings are held and lectures are provided by the society which are intended especially for the public. For

several years Beloit College has been offering courses in American archeology and history under the direction of Dr. George L. Collie.

The society is now establishing a central office and bureau of records. Its researches are being carried on in many parts of the state by more workers than were ever available before. The large number of these collaborators is the result of the patient encouragement and guidance on the part of the society during the past years. Mr. Brown will himself be in the field in charge of an exploring party this season.

Several museums, libraries and colleges have been thus far selected as repositories for collections, but the plans of the society are that many more widely distributed places shall become such. An effort is being made to prevent the manufacture and traffic in counterfeit specimens, and to prevent collections or even specimens from leaving the state; but we believe that no sincere member of the society will do anything to prevent the great museums of our country and the world from securing representative educational collections or from carrying on research in the state. It is even our belief that the members will welcome cooperation in exploration, provided the work is properly done, the results are published and the specimens are kept available for students in a public institution. For synoptic collections to illustrate known facts, no doubt the society will eventually supply specimens from its duplicates.

Local collectors are being influenced to deposit their collections in their near-by educational institutions, but no effort is apparently being made to deprive any section of the state of collections in order to build up one great museum. This may cause students to spend some time in traveling from one museum to another, but it certainly stimulates local interest.

The Schumacher collection, consisting of a large series of objects from the Green Bay region, has been deposited by its owner, Mr. J. P. Schumacher, in the Kellogg Library at Green Bay, Wis.

The West collection of pipes, many of which are from Wisconsin, will be presented in time

to some Wisconsin institution. It comprises many hundreds of specimens representing every period and type from the primitive pebble and tubular forms to the pottery, lead and iron pipes of early historic times. It is unsurpassed by any private collection in its richness in monitor, disk, Micmac and Siouan pipes.

The James G. Pickett collection of Wisconsin implements has been purchased and presented to the Oshkosh Public Library through the interest of Mrs. Leander Choate. This collection consists of specimens collected in the Winnebago Lake region, which is remarkably rich in archeological material.

The collection of Wisconsin antiquities brought together by the late authority on Wisconsin archeology, Dr. I. A. Lapham, will soon find a home in the Milwaukee-Downer College, to which it will be presented by the Wisconsin Archeological Society to form there the nucleus of another repository for Wisconsin material.

The W. H. Elkey collection of nearly 6,000 selected Wisconsin implements made of stone and copper was purchased in June at the suggestion of the society by Mr. Frank A. Logan, of Chicago. Mr. Logan is a member of the society and secured the collection for the Logan Museum of Archeology at Beloit College, of Beloit, Wis. This is the second great Wisconsin collection which Mr. Logan has added to this museum during the past two years. Both Mr. Logan and Dr. George L. Collie, dean of the college and curator of the museum, are determined to make this museum the home of one of the greatest of the archeological collections to be made from the Great Lake region.

These are only a few of a large number of archeological collections from Wisconsin, all of them valuable, which the Wisconsin Archeological Society is determined to have secured for the state and students of its archeology. This may be done by deposit in local colleges, museums and institutions or by purchase and donation to such repositories. A large number of local institutions, in fact a majority of them, which have been strangely apathetic in

the past, are now cooperating with the society in all these efforts.

In order to bring the work of the society before the general public and to interest them in the educational and historical value of the archeological material found in Wisconsin, the society will install at the September meeting of the state fair at State Fair Park, West Allis, an exhibit intended to illustrate by means of objects, photographs, maps, charts and models the chief archeological features of various sections of the state. For this purpose photographs are being taken or secured of mounds, specimens and others of the most popular and instructive antiquities of the state. Loans of specimens for the purpose are also being made to the society by its members in all parts of Wisconsin.

A group of mounds, the restoration and preservation of which were brought about by the society several years ago, is located on the fair grounds. The attention of visitors will be directed to this group, which will prove a wholesome object lesson to all who come from parts of the state where there are mounds capable of being so preserved. It will be remembered that such is the case in practically every part of the state.

Public lectures will be given at the fair by various prominent members of the society and literature will be distributed freely. In its undertakings in connection with the fair the society is receiving the assistance of the state board of agriculture.

The archeologists of Wisconsin began to take an active interest in the archeology of their state and to cooperate with each other only a few years ago. Previous to that time there were but few workers and no cooperation. They have worked patiently, perfecting an organization largely due to the efforts of Mr. Charles E. Brown, have sought advice freely and have adopted the best plans offered them. They have developed such plans and made original schemes of their own. They have never forgotten that their chief aim was research, while they have persistently popularized the work in a way that has built up a strong public opinion in their favor and a

goodly constituency. They are glad to teach what they have learned by research to any one who cares to learn. They are preserving archeological sites, specimens and records for future research and for educational purposes. Practically all this result has been secured in a period of less than five years.

HARLAN I. SMITH.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

*NATURE AND MAN.<sup>1</sup>*

PROFESSOR LANKESTER in his Romanes lecture began by a statement of the theory of evolution, directing attention to unwarranted inferences commonly drawn by clever writers unacquainted with the study of nature. He described how the change in the character of the struggle for existence, possibly in the Lower Miocene period, which favored an increase in the size of the brain in the great mammals and the horse, probably became most important in the development of man. The progress of man cut him off from the general operation of the law of natural selection as it had worked until he appeared, and he acquired knowledge, reason, self-consciousness and will, so that 'survival of the fittest,' when applied to man, came to have a meaning quite different from what it had when applied to other creatures. Thus man can control nature, and the 'nature searchers,' the founders of the Royal Society and their followers, have placed boundless power in the hands of mankind, and enabled man to arrive at spiritual emancipation and freedom of thought. But the leaders of human activity at present still attach little or no importance to the study of nature. They ignore the penalties that rebellious man must pay if he fails to continue his study and acquire greater and greater control of nature.

Professor Lankester did not dwell upon the possible material loss to our empire which may result from neglect of natural science; he looks at the matter as a citizen of the world, as a man who sees that within some time, it may be only 100 years, it may be 500 years, man must solve many new problems if he is to continue his progress and avert a return to nature's terrible method of selecting the

<sup>1</sup> From *Nature*.

fittest. It seems to us that this aspect of the question has never been fully dealt with before. Throughout Huxley's later writings the certainty of a return to nature's method is always to be felt. Professor Lankester has faith in man's power to solve those problems.

The dangerous delay now so evident is due to the want of nature knowledge in the general population, so that the responsible administrators of government are suffered to remain ignorant of their duties. Professor Lankester shows that it is peculiarly in the power of such universities as Oxford and Cambridge, which are greatly free from government control, to establish a quite different state of things from that which now obtains in England. He says:

The world has seen with admiration and astonishment the entire people of Japan follow the example of its governing class in the almost sudden adoption of the knowledge and control of nature as the purpose of national education and the guide of state administration. It is possible that in a less rapid and startling manner our old universities may, at no distant date, influence the intellectual life of the more fortunate of our fellow citizens, and consequently of the entire community.

Considering Oxford more particularly, and speaking for others as well as himself, he says:

The University of Oxford by its present action in regard to the choice and direction of subjects of study is exercising an injurious influence upon the education of the country, and especially upon the education of those who will hereafter occupy positions of influence, and will largely determine both the action of the state and the education and opinions of those who will in turn succeed them.

As to Greek and Latin studies, he says:

We have come to the conclusion that this form of education is a mistaken and injurious one. We desire to make the chief subject of education both in school and in college a knowledge of nature as set forth in the sciences which are spoken of as physics, chemistry, geology and biology. We think that all education should consist in the first place of this kind of knowledge, on account of its commanding importance both to the individual and to the community. We think that every man of even a moderate amount of education should have acquired a sufficient knowledge of these sub-